

Do Advertisers Know
That Examiner
Advertisements Bring
Results? Try It.

VOL. VI.—NO. 80

FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES

THE MORNING EXAMINER

AND OGDEN STANDARD

OGDEN, CITY UTAH, SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 21, 1909—TWENTY PAGES

FORECAST
UTAH WEATHER

INDICATIONS ARE THAT THE
WEATHER WILL BE FAIR
SUNDAY AND MONDAY.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

PAYNE BILL MAY RESULT IN INTERNATIONAL TARIFF WAR

Section Which Continues in Operation the Cuban Reciprocity Treaty Is Inspiration
for One of the Arguments Against the Measure—Foreign Nations May
Refuse to Enter Into Low Tariff Agreement With This
Country, If Bill Is Enacted

Washington, March 20.—That the Payne tariff bill would bring about a great international tariff war if enacted, because of the section which continues in operation the Cuban reciprocity treaty, is one of the arguments that is being made against the measure.

It is urged that foreign countries which would otherwise agree to give the United States the benefit of their most favored nation clause in return for the minimum scale of duties provided for in the Payne bill, will contend that the Cuban reciprocity provision is the most favored nation clause of the American tariff, and will therefore refuse to enter into a low tariff agreement with this country.

This difficulty, regarding the Cuban reciprocity treaty and its relation to the maximum and minimum tariff provisions of the Payne bill, was not overlooked by the framers of that measure. The sub-committee, which drafted the bill, considered the possibility of the claim being made that the clause, continuing the treaty with Cuba, discriminates against other nations.

After discussing the matter, it was agreed to allow the provisions to remain in the bill with the assumption that other countries would recognize the unusual relations existing between the United States and Cuba, and would not object to the lower duties which the island republic would get.

Furthermore, in support of this argument, it is contended that Cuba adds to this country articles which do not compete with the imports of countries of Europe.

There are other difficulties in the way of operating successfully a maximum and minimum tariff. Most European nations have special trade relations on certain products with their neighboring countries, and it would be inconsistent for the United States to expect these nations to abrogate these agreements in order to get the benefit of our minimum duties.

On the other hand, the framers of the Payne bill have designed the maximum tariff provisions in such a way that practically every country in Europe will be compelled to seek our minimum duties in time.

France is one of the countries that will be most affected by the maximum schedule of the Payne tariff. The duties imposed by the present law on wines, liquors and spirits are increased forty per cent in the maximum provision of the new bill, and this advance would seriously affect the importations from France of wines, principally on the low grades. Italy and Spain would also feel the effects of these duties.

Germany now gives the United States nearly at the minimum duties of her tariff under the provisions of the German trade agreement, but unless she should offer to abrogate the agreement and give this country all of her favorable duties, the maximum rates of the Payne tariff would apply. This German agreement provides that six months' notice of its discontinuance must be given by either country, but it can be abrogated by mutual consent.

The Payne bill places a maximum duty of 20 per cent additional on the following articles: Chemicals, tobacco, agricultural products, silk and paper schedules, with the exception of coal tar dyes, and extracts for dyeing in the chemical schedule, for which there is no maximum rate of duty. The rates of the Dingley law are retained as maximum duties on pig iron, structural steel, steel wire, iron and steel plates, steel billets, and numerous other iron and steel products. The maximum duties for the pottery schedule are 25 per cent more than the minimum and for the sundries schedule the increase is an addition of 25 per cent ad valorem. Flax and wool schedules have no maximum duties prescribed.

The principal articles on the free list for which a 20 per cent ad valorem is provided in the maximum schedule are: coffee, crude natural camphor, drugs for dyeing and tanning hides, iron ore, oils, including petroleum, tallow and tobacco stems. Representatives of western states are claiming that the new drawback provision in the Payne tariff bill is discriminatory against the west, in favor of the east. A raw material of domestic production, in equal quantity and of a similar character, may be used instead of the imported material. Western manufacturers of congress are contending that this tends to give the manufacturers at the seaboard a decided advantage over the manufacturer in the interior, on account of the freight rates.

The ways and means committee claims, however, that the new drawback is for the benefit of the house-

exporter who has been laboring under a disadvantage because unscrupulous manufacturers have taken advantage of the difficulty of enforcing the present drawback provision. It is also contended that the new drawback section extends this privilege to many industries which have been unable to make use of it, and that for this reason, it will encourage manufacture in this country.

One amendment to the Payne bill, which has the support of the members of the ways and means committee, and which probably will be submitted as a committee amendment, is that the section regarding maximum duties should also apply in the case of the mother country granting a lower tariff to a dependency or colony.

The rice growing and distributing interests of the United States are apprehensive of the effects on their industry of the proposed free entry of that staple from the Philippines. To-day, representatives of that industry had a conference with Secretary of War Dickenson, and secured his consent to an amendment to the bill, providing that, when rice is imported from the islands for commercial purposes free of duty, the president is to impose on rice coming into the Philippines from any foreign country a duty equal in amount to that imposed on such imports entering the United States from foreign countries. Officials of the insular bureau say it will be a long time before the Philippines export any rice.

STEAMER ARRIVES IN N. Y.

Will Carry Ex-President
and Party to Naples
Next Tuesday

Camden, N. J., March 20.—Christened with water from the well at Clermont on the Hudson river, where Robert Fulton landed from the steamboat "Clermont," after the memorable maiden voyage in his boat a hundred years ago, the magnificent passenger steamer "Robert Fulton" was launched this afternoon at the yards of the New York Ship Building company in this city. The sponsor was Miss Anita Morle-Smith, granddaughter of Commodore Alfred Van Sant Vooit, founder of the Hudson River Day Line, for which the new steamer was built. Miss Katherine L. Olcott, a daughter of the president of the Day Line, rang the original dinner bell belonging to Robert Fulton's Clermont.

The new steamer will be able to comfortably carry 4,000 passengers.

ARKANSAS FARMERS GRANTED DEMAND

Denver, March 20.—The Rocky Mountain News tomorrow will say that the American Beet Sugar company has yielded to the demands of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative union, and is now paying the beet farmers in the Arkansas valley \$5 a ton straight for beets.

While the sugar company has made no formal announcement of its recession from the proposition to pay a sliding scale, based on the sugar contained in the beets, the News will say, yet all farmers who so demand are given straight \$5 contracts.

STEAMER "ROBERT FULTON" LAUNCHED

New York, March 20.—The German steamer Hamburg, on which ex-President Roosevelt and his hunting party are to make the first leg of their trip to the heart of Africa, arrived in the harbor tonight and will dock at Hoboken early tomorrow.

Though the steamer is to leave for Na-

ples next Tuesday at 11 a. m. arrangements have been made to give the quarters reserved for the distinguished hunter and his companions a thorough overhaul to that nothing that may conduce to their comfort will be overlooked. The Roosevelt party will have accommodations on the upper promenade deck. Mr. Roosevelt occupying what is known as the emperor's suite.

This apartment, which was used by Emperor William of Germany on two of his trips, consists of parlor, bedroom and bath furnished in regal style. Mr. Roosevelt's fellow hunters, including his son Kermit, R. H. H. and J. A. Loring, will occupy chambers adjacent to the president.

Mr. Roosevelt's liking for exercise will be gratified during the twelve days' voyage to Naples. The extensive promenade deck of the Hamburg offers opportunity for long walks in the open air, while a well equipped gymnasium, including mechanical canals, will enable the colonel to learn the intricacies of the motion of the camel.

The Hamburg is due at Naples on April fourth. Mr. Roosevelt is scheduled to leave the next day on the new twin screw steamer Admair for Kilindini harbor, Mombassa, in British East Africa. The distance from Naples to Mombassa is four thousand miles and the journey will consume sixteen days. From Mombassa the expedition will proceed by the Uganda railway to Nairobi and thence into the jungle.

FLYING SQUADRON TO PRESERVE PEACE

Vallejo, Cal., March 20.—It is rumored that a number of vessels now in rendezvous here will be used as a flying squadron to preserve the peace in Central American waters. Work on the Marblehead is being rushed so she can take the place of the Concord, which is coming from the China station to be overhauled. The flying squadron probably will be composed of the New Orleans, Petrel and Cincinnati now nearing completion here. The torpedo destroyer Faragut, which was ordered to Mare Island for repairs, following a collision with the Davis at San Diego, left the dry dock today under orders to travel at full speed to Magdalena Bay.

GIRL FOUND STRANGLED TO DEATH

Body Found in Cellar of
Vacant House in San
Francisco

San Francisco, March 20.—With a pale blue strip of cloth such as might be used as the tail of a kite, tied so tightly round her neck that it left an ugly mark, the body of Miss Lena Muzio was found today in the cellar of a vacant house at Silver avenue and Cambridge street a few hours after the child had left her parents' home nearby to play with her three-year-old brother. The finding of the body at first led to the belief that the little girl had been the victim of a vicious assault and was strangled, but a coroner's autopsy showed that her death was probably due to bronchial pneumonia.

Lena was the daughter of Amiel Muzio, a grower of vegetables, who lives at 70 Cambridge street. She left her home early today with her infant brother, Herbert, who returned a few hours later and babbling incoherently that some harm had befallen his sister.

VESSEL SUSPECTED OF CARRYING SPIES

San Francisco, March 20.—Held for an hour at La Union, Salvador, while officers of the Central American republics took possession of her papers and warned the passengers and crew not to attempt to land or leave the harbor and allowed to proceed on her way only on an examination convincing the officials that

the Salvadoran zealots intended no harm to General Zelaya.

The Ella was seized as soon as she entered the harbor of La Union, and armed guards of Nicaraguan authority were placed on board while the port officials preempted the ships papers and went ashore to examine them, admonishing all aboard the Ella not to attempt to leave the vessel. After the officials had rowed away, said Captain Braun, the soldiers left to guard the ship proceeded to question those on board in a manner that indicated that the vessel was suspected of carrying Nicaraguan belligerents or spies. In an hour or so the officials returned to the ship, the papers were reported and the Ella proceeded on her way northward.

WAR PANIC IN GREAT BRITAIN

Is Caused by Confession
That Germany Caught
Admiralty Napping

London, March 20.—The dramatic confession of the cabinet ministers in the recent debate in the house of commons, that Germany has caught the British admiralty napping, and has stolen a march on this country by so expediting the construction of Dreadnaughts that Great Britain will have little, if any, margin in the number of new capital ships in 1912, has been followed by a warlike panic throughout the United Kingdom. There is no doubt that was Premier Asquith at this time to appeal to the electorate, little would be left of the present radical party in the commons.

The direct vote of censure, which A. Balfour, leader of the opposition, will move against the government on Monday, will bring the issue as to whether four or eight Dreadnaughts should be definitely included in this year's naval program squarely before parliament, although final still a chance that the national outcry will cause Premier Asquith to yield and give definite assurances that the four "phantom" Dreadnaughts will be laid down this year, in addition to the four provided for in the estimate.

This comes all the more as a big navy want, and they have started campaigning the length and breadth of the country in support of it. The navy league, which represents no particular party, is in the forefront of this movement.

The movement has the support of the most influential people of the country and plenty of funds are promised. The league insists that the minimum in the program in the construction of Dreadnaughts in 1909-10 must be eight, claiming that nothing less will suffice to maintain Great Britain's naval supremacy.

The newspapers ever since Tuesday's debate have been filled with lurid pictures of the "German peril."

EXPLOSION IN COAL MINES

Five Persons Are Killed
and a Score More
Are Injured

Evansville, Ind., March 20.—Five people were killed, a score more were injured and many overcome by gas in an explosion in the Sunnyside mines here this afternoon.

The explosion was caused by a windy shot due to an overcharge of powder. The dead were all killed by sulphuric fumes which followed the shot. The mine was swept as it by a whirlwind. Twenty-nine men were in the mine at the time.

The first rescuers were almost suffocated.

ROOSEVELT'S STAY IN NAPLES WILL BE SHORT

Naples, March 20.—Theodore Roosevelt's stay in Naples on his way to Africa will be short, possibly not more than twenty-four hours.

LOCAL OPTION, SEVEN O'CLOCK, NO TREATING BILL READY FOR SIGNATURE

Greatest Surprise of Session Occurs in Legislature, Hanson Bill 240 Tabled, and
Time-Honored Senate Bill 148 Passes Both Houses—With One or Two
Trifling Amendments, Appropriation Bill Validating Action of Salt
Lake County Commissioners Goes Through With Some Opposition

Contrary to all expectation and as perhaps the greatest surprise of the present session of the house yesterday moved to lay on the table the Hansen liquor bill No. 240, begotten of the joint efforts of the governor and committees from the house and senate, and then passed senate bill 148, the time honored liquor measure of the senate committee on commerce and manufacture, known as the Hadger bill.

The action of the house was without precedent in any way and still a further surprise was sprung when a few minutes later it was announced that the measure had passed the senate, without any amendments. The local option 7 o'clock at night, no treating and no back door bill, now requires only the signature of the governor to put it into active effect. The hopes of the brewing interests now rests solely with the chief executive, and it is generally hoped not without good foundation.

The appropriation bill, with one or two trifling amendments, passed the house and senate yesterday, as did the bill validating the action of the commissioners of Salt Lake county in hiring a pauper clerk and assistant county physician for some years past, without legal warrant in the statutes. There was some opposition to the passage of this bill on the part of D. H. Morris, the Democratic member from Washington county, but in the end the bill went through by a vote of 26 to 16. An item of \$1,800 for the expenses of the members since the first day of the session, was cut out of the report of the committee on contingent expenses, and so amended the report was passed.

At 11:30 the house and senate adjourned sine die.

Senate bill 157—An act providing for the sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquor. Committee on manufactures and commerce; special committee.

Senate bill 202—Making appropriations for the requirements of the state for the next two years. Committee on claims and appropriations; special committee.

Senate bill 187—Validating certain acts of county commissioners in counties of the first class. Judiciary committee; sitting committee.

Bills Killed.

House bill 70—Creating firemen's relief fund. Brigham Clegg, by request.

House bill 209—Relating to period of employment of working men in mines and smelters. J. H. Wootton.

House joint resolution 7—Relating to appropriation of \$2,500 to Salt Lake City to curb gutter, grade and macadamize Second North street or South Capitol street. D. H. Morris, by request.

Senate bill 118—To amend laws relating to trespass. B. X. Smith, by request.

Senate bill 102—Authorizing state board of examiners to dispose of certain experiment stations and farms. J. H. Seely.

Senate bill 143—To amend laws relating to the period of action and judgments of non-suit. B. X. Smith.

Senate bill 99—Amending laws relating to parties or actions by or against joint tenants. B. X. Smith.

Senate bill 152—Fixing time within which a bank shall be liable to depositor for payment of a forged or raised check. C. Burton, Jr.

Senate bill 172—Creating office of state bee inspector. Alonzo Brinkhoff.

Senate bill 201—Amending and reenacting laws relating to validating certain conveyances. J. A. Hyde.

Senate bill 159—Relating to innumeration of labeling of food and food products. C. E. Marks.

Senate bill 192—Requiring inspection of ice before offered for sale and of ice ponds before cutting of ice. Carl A. Badger.

Senate bill 148—Providing for investigation of agricultural resources and encouraging development of Uinta basin. R. N. Pope.

House bill 179—To amend laws relating to statute of limitations. B. H. Power, by request.

House bill 204—Enacting new section of laws fixing time within which bank shall be liable for payment of a forged or raised check. G. A. Fuller.

House bill 187—To amend laws relating to undertakings on appeal from justices courts. E. C. Ashton.

House bill 197—Amending laws relating to suspending taxes of indigent persons up to certain figure. P. P. Dyreng, by request.

House bill 173—Providing for investigation of agricultural resources and encouraging development of Uinta basin. R. N. Pope.

House bill 157—An act providing for hydrographic surveys and co-operation with the United States government. M. Pope, by request.

House joint resolution 14—Amending the state constitution in relation to provisions for permanent fund for public schools. J. H. Wootton.

SCHOOL TEACHER IS PLACED UNDER ARREST

Chicago, March 20.—Miss Nina Platte, school teacher, 20 years old, is under arrest by the federal authorities charged with sending objectionable letters through the mails. She was sent to the detention hospital tonight for examination. It is charged that she wrote letters saying that President Taft was to resign and he, with Ex-President Roosevelt, were to come to Chicago. In letters to prominent clergymen she wrote:

"Pontius Pilate became Theodore Roosevelt."

"Abel was Ethan Allen and is now George Cortelyou."

"David lived 1,000 times. David is now John D. Rockefeller."

"William J. Bryan once was Ezra, and later became Andrew Jackson."

SITUATION IMPROVED NOTABLY

But Strike Leaders Pro-
claim War to the Hilt
--Rumors Afloat

Paris, March 20.—The government tonight issued a reassuring statement concerning the strike, in which the situation was said to be notably improved, many of the strikers, especially the telephone girls, returning to work.

The strike leaders, on the other hand, were loudly proclaiming war to the hilt and there are disquieting rumors of railroad and other co-operative strikes.

The belief prevails that there will be important developments over Sunday through the elimination of M. Simyan, under secretary of posts and telegraphs, whose presence has been the chief obstacle to a settlement. It is openly intimated that the government having secured the indorsement of the chamber of deputies, is not anxious longer to shoulder Secretary Simyan's unpopularity.

Disclosures in connection with the strike indicate that the abuses and favoritism charged have been largely

due to the fact that politics have had much to do with the administration of the posts and telegraph system.

At a late hour tonight the situation was practically stationary, but there was a growing impression that the first of the week would see the return of many of the older employees in response to the circulation of a semi-official intimation that Under Secretary Simyan would resign and that the government would undertake a serious consideration of the grievances of the men. By the return of the older employees it is hoped to break the backbone of the strike.

Some evidence of the growing listlessness is found in the fact that practically no strikers responded to a call for two big meetings this evening. Nevertheless, the strike committee still maintained that the movement was strong throughout the country, and had even made notable progress in the valley of the Rhone.

DEADLY WORK OF A COKE WORKER

Kills Man and Woman
and Is Stabbed
to Death

Raton, N. M., March 20.—Antonio Dujillo, a coke worker, started out last night to rid himself of his enemies, and as a result three persons are dead. Dujillo attacked his cousin, named Bartolo, and shot him in the abdomen. Bartolo ran to the home of his brother, Francisco Bartolo, pursued by Dujillo. The latter threw open the door of the house and fired inside, the bullet lodging in Mrs. Francisco Bartolo's head, killing her instantly.

Enraged at the sight of his wife lying dead, Francisco Bartolo, plunged a dagger into Dujillo's body, killing him.

Bartolo died later in a hospital.

MILLIONS FOR NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION

New York, March 20.—The remarkable scope for Greater New York plans for the transportation facilities is indicated in a statement issued here today which shows that the expenditure of nearly \$500,000,000 is contemplated. Of this amount nearly \$400,000,000 is included for projects for tunnels and subways. Work involving a fourth of this total will probably begin before the end of the present year. A continuous transit line, which proposes an \$500,000 system of moving sidewalks beneath the most crowded business centers, is also planned.

GOLD STRIKES BIGGEST EVER IN ARIZONA

Phoenix, Ariz., March 20.—Two gold strikes, reported to be the biggest ever made in Arizona, one at Salome and the other at Rouse, have caused excitement throughout the territory, and all of the western part from Phoenix to the river is filling with prospectors.

Mining men of experience who have visited the scenes of the strikes say that the ore is of surprising richness, and that there are evidences of permanence in the ledges. The strikes are in districts where mineral has been found in paying quantities.

WATSON DECLARES TO BE PORTO RICO'S GOVERNOR

Washington, March 20.—Former Representative James E. Watson of Indiana, who was "Republican whip" in the house, and who lost his fight for the governorship, has been offered and has declined the governorship of Porto Rico and the ministry to Cuba.

Lieutenant General Nelson A. Miles, retired, called at the White House today for the first time in three years.

Look for the Free Admission Coupon to the Globe Theater in Today's Paper